ERRICHT. 12me. pp. 366. Lee & Shepard. Mr. Burritt has spent so considerable a porof his life in public and philanthropic services d that his interesting career is perhaps less familto the present generation of his countrymen than might be expected from its remarkable character. The the author, as well as a collection of his mis-, while it presents an attractive record of

Elibu Burritt was born in New-Britain, Conn., on the sighth of December, 1810. His father was one of the small of the rural hamlet, driving the hoe and sickle Jack-of-all-trades, and at the age of fifty could boas that no map in America had handled more tools in mansal labor than himself. After the death of his father, in apprenticed himself to a blacksmith in New-Britain, and followed that occupation for severa At the age of twenty-one, he resolved to up for the deficiencies of his early schooling, by attending a boarding school which had been day that he was absent from the anvil cost him a dollar wages; hence he had every motive to improve vas mathematics, for which he had a decided to as he wished to qualify himself for a practical Before leaving the anvil, he had been in the which be solved while blowing the bellows. These probwere rather quaint in their terms, but quite effect to the inch, will go round the earth at the equator hammering an iron. From this he went on to sere difficult problems. For example, How many yards ide, and allowing half an inch at each end for the lap, wonin it require to reach from the center of the center of the earth, and how much would it all cost at a shilling a yard! In working out this problem, be charcoal. He would carry home all the multiplicasiate, and found the final result to be corweet. After spending three months at school, getting a smattering of Latin and French in addition

mathematics, he returned to the blacksmith's to make up for the time lost in study. During this period, he found that he could pursue the study of lanbe could carry a small Greek grammar in his hat while at work, and con over the verbs. Meantime, he gave his evening, noon, and morning hours to Latin and French, and began to conceive a lively interest in the study of languages. At length he resolved to devote another three months' siege to their acquisition, and fer an advantage to study in the atmosphere of Yale College. The young man was naturally shy, and felt half ed to ask instruction in the rudiments of Greek ade up his mind to work his way sione, without the even, he sat down to Homer's Islad, without note or much, and with a Greek lexicon with Letin definihus far, he had not read a line in the book, and be resolved if he could make out two by hard study in an in mastering the Greek language. But by the mid atly stimulated his pride, and impelled him to Inture achievemente. He mastered the first fifteen thee of the book and committed the original to memory. Then walking out among the classic trees of the Elm wed him, with a feeling of defiance. He new divided Having spent the Winter in these studies he returned to seeded so far as to obtain the preceptorship of an scademy in a neighboring town, in which he taught for life so seriously affected be health that he was obliged ommercial traveler, which he followed for a consider creat financial crash of 1847. With the loss of his little property, he resolved to take a fresh start. He accordhoping to find employment at his old occupation and greater facilities for pursuing his studies. Not meeting with success in Boston be turned his steps toward Wor such to his mind. He at once obtained employment at Antiquarian Society. He now divided the day between each. When work at his trade became slack, or when he dned time by extra labor at piece-work, he would de-Tole more hours to the study of tanguages. In the Merary, be found all the Icelandic sagas relating to the discovery of Forth America, which he translated. He else made an English version of the epistles written by the Samaritans of Nablous to the scholars of Oxford. Byely interest. Without knowing where to look in the

hand, containing his letter in Crito-Breton, with an introduction by M. Andren de Kerdru, testifying to its refrechess of composition.

Mr. Burritt had now become more or less acquainted with the languages of Europe and Several of Asia, included Heire C. Syriac, Chaldale, Samaritan, and Ethiopic, and he felt desirous of turning these studies to some practical account. He accordingly addressed a Setter to Mr. William Lincoln, a prominent member of the Antiquarian Society, referring to his tastes and purtuits, and expressing a wish to procure employment in translating from German. Much to his astonishment, a lew days afterwards, he saw his letter to Mr. Lincoln published in full in a Boston newspaper. Mr. Lincoln had ent it to Mr. Edward Everett, at that time Governor of Massachusetts, who had read it in the course of a speech before the Mechanics' Institute. The modesty of the author received a severe shock from this unexpected occurrence. His first idea was to change his name, and abscord to some remote town in the country, in order to avoid this sudden notoriety. But after a few days, he found the publicity less painful than he had anticipated. He received many kind expressions of interest from various quarters. Governor Everett invited him to his house in Boston, and offered him, on the part of several eminent citizens, all the privileges of Harvard Univerelty. He declined the offer, however, preferring on ac count of his health and other reasons to continue his studies in connection with manual labor.

dictionary for the words he needed, he undertook to

write a letter in that unique language to the Royal Anti-

quarian Society of France, thanking them for the means of becoming acquainted with the original tongue of Brittany. In the course of a few months, a large volume bearing the seal of the Society was delivered to him while standing at the anvil with a sledge-hammer in

hand, containing his letter in Crito-Breton, with an in-

From this time, Mr. Burritt was brought more conepicuously before the public. In the Winter of 1841, be was invited to lecture, mostly, perhaps, as he intimates, out of curiosity to see and hear "the Learned Black-posth," as he had come to be called. He consequently wrote a lecture maintaining that all attainments were the result of will and application, and not of natural genius. He adduced his own example in proof of this, as his taste for languages was founded on no inborn predilection, but was purely an acquired appetite. In the course of one season he delivered this lecture about sixty times in different places both North and South, including New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond. He then seturned to the anvit and forge in Worcester, prosecuting his studies and manual labors in the old way, and during the interval writing a new lecture for the next

He now became deeply interested in the popular move meats for reformiwhich then agitated the public mind in New-England. He felt that living speech in behalf of human rights was no less important than the study of dead languages for literary recreation. In pursuance of this conviction, he established a newspaper in Worcester called the "Christian Citizen," devoted to the cause of Anti-Slavery, Peace, Temperance, and other measures of social referm. He was thus led into correspondence with men of kindred soutiments in Great Britalu, and in the Spring of 1846 sailed for England with the intention of making a three months' tour on foot throughout the Kingdom. His visit, however, was protracted to three years, during which time he was engaged in carnest labors for his favorite objects. Instead of completing his proposed tout, he traversed the country addressing public meetings and social circles in behalf of the cause of international brotherhood and universal peace. He

held in Paris in 1849, laboring in conjunction with Cob-den, Bastiat, Victor Hugo, Emile de Girardin, De Tocqueville, and other eminent philanthropists, both of land and France, for the objects of the

by the citizens of New-Britain with a public demonstration of respect and sympathy. After a tour through most of the States of the Union in behalf of the cause of peace, he returned to Europe in the Spring of 1857 in or-der to take part in the celebrated Peace Congress at Frankfort. In order to prepare for the meeting, he accompanied Mr. Richard, the secretary of the London Peace Society, on a tour in Germany, visiting Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, and other German cities. They held interviews with many of the most distinguished men, among others with Humboldt, Lie-big, and Tholuck, obtaining their promise of cooperation in the movement. For several years, Mr. Burritt la bored assiduously both in Europe and the United States for this and other philanthropic reforms, acting in union with some of the most eminent men in both countries fallen to the lot of few private individuals. In 1865, he was appointed United States Consul at Birmingham, where he remained until the election of General Grant many cordial testimonials of esteem from the inhabitmanifested in their institutions. He returned to America in 1870, after a continuous sojourn of over seven years in England, during which time he bad brought out nearly a dozen volumes in that country on different subjects. He has now rettred to his native town, after his long residence in foreign countries, living among the friends and neighbors of his youth, and enjoying the grateful honors of a life devoted to the interests of hu-

instruction and encouragement. The distinction he has enjoyed in his public career has never impaired by success, nor flattered by applause. He dwells, with an almost amusing complacency, upon the incidents of his lowly life, when his affections were divided between the sparks of the anvil and the Greek lexicon. He cherishes the memories of the leather-apron, as if it had free from egotism, making small account of his doings in the world, striving to escape attention instead of courting notoriety. The writings in this volume will be read with interest, both from their intrinsic value and direct, unaffected statements on subjects of general inportance. They show the ability of the thinker as well the cultivation of the scholar. Wise in suggestion, fertile in illustration, and happy, and often pungent in cributions of a blacksmith to the literature of bis

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. JANUARY. The Leonard Scott Co.

Among the articles of popular interest in this number that are combined with a mass of philosophical discussions of considerable ability, but rather unattractive, is a notice of Mr. Ellery Channing's memoir of Thoreau, which is treated with some discrimination, taken, the reviewer apparently confounding the erratic poet with his distinguished relative, the Rev. William H. Channing of London. "The character of Thoreau," smell the sweeter and grow the purer in that they are touched by the rough sea salt." His lack of sympathy with the current religious faith of the day sceme not to have disconcerted his orthodox eulogist, who nature, in which aspect he is certainly presented in the most attractive light. The following portrait is not unfaithful to his genius as a poet, though it fails to represent the essence of the man.

sont the essence of the man.

Thoreau was a naturalist, because he was primarily a pect; and hence the fitness of Dr. Chaming's title, "Poet-Naturalist." He held things by inner affinities rather than by hard classifications. Instincts and habits were ever of more account with him than the mere organs and functions, whose expressions he held that these were, and nothing more. Yet he was observant of these also, and was seidom out in a matter of fact or calculation. Correctness in details, surprising patience, and a will that nothing could defeat or embarrass, held in closest union with fine imagnation, without sense of contradiction—this was his first characteristic. His grand quality was sympathy. He came to everything with the poet's feeling, the poet's heart, the poet's eye. To observe was his joy. What pictures he can draw of wholly uninteresting places and things! What leving rapture he fails into over the commonest appearances! What new metaphors he finds lurking in ordinary sylvan occurrences! The common ongoings of nature were to him a mighty parable, and he set some part of it to adequate mise, to which we may listen with delight and learn wisdom. And as he brought sympathy with him toward every person he met and every object he examined, so he demanded it in those he encountered, though he had an utter horror of false. to lead a buckleberry party or a search for chestnuts and grapes. Yet he is always wonderfully self-restrained and self-respecting. He makes a poem out of the most ordinary object, event, or incident; but he will be the last to celebrate it as such; and, while some men seek a chimax, he despised rhetoric and all conscious aims at effect.

The benigu sympathies of Thoreau referred to by the writer were certainly not often displayed on the surface, but, if we may trust the assertions of his more in-Among other books which he got hold of were a Celto-Breton Dictionary and Grammar, which called forth a timate associates, they had a longment in the heart beneath the austere and chilling exterior.

The autobiography of John Stuart Mill is the subject

of an elaborate paper which shows a greater freedom from prejudice in the estimate of his character than has always been exhibited even in quarters with far louder pretensions to liberality. In speaking of the influence of Mill's prepesterous early education under the eye of his pedantic father, the severity of the writer is not mis-

That John Stuart Mill was a man of tenderest feeling That John Stuart Mill was a man of tenderest feeling and most exquisite sympathies, no one who know him, even in the transing distance of his works, can for a moment doubt. But that he preserved a heart at all, after the training which his father gave him, is only more convincing proof of the natural aweeness and moral for it, we should strongly doubt alike the multitudinous ness of the studies and the inhumanity of the teacher. Not that James Mill was cruel and harsh. He was simply indeed, quite anconscious of the effect that would be produced in the reader's estimate of his father, is that an included and the reader's estimate of his father, is that an included in the reader's estimate of his father, is flat and at last turning out a keen, sharp, polished instrument, as much a distortion of what the real John Stuart Mill would have become under a generous, human education, as if he had been allowed to run wild in the green isness of Newington, or consort with the sililiest boys in the grammar schools of the city.

An incidental remark concerning a man who was a

An incidental remark concerning a man who was a conspicuous figure among the reformers in Bentham's school is worth quoting as an illustration of the irony of human fame. "Mr. John Bowring, better known to this age as Sir John, was a merchant in the City of London. He was a man of ardent temperament and multifarious learning, who obtained a mastery over a large number of languages, and became finally the editor of Bentham's works, and the compiler of Bentham's life. His labors in connection with British taffairs in China are well known, but it is probable that he will live longest in the recollection of posterity, not as a zealous reformer, a vigorous scholar, and a passionate admirer of the philosophy of utility, but from one or two hymns which he wrote, that have found their way into the religious services of the almost universal Church. There is a strange frony in the history of human renown. Bowring's party would perhaps think it small praise that he should gain some little of that kind of fame of which Dr. Watts is the immortal type, while all his fine spun theories and splendid achievements in reformative measures should be held for little worth. Posterity has

odd standards of glory." A remarkable passage on the marriage of Mr. Mill seems to justify his glowing tribute to the memory of his wife in the dedication of his great work on " Liberty," which has been not unfrequently regarded as a mere effusion of romantic, or perhaps morbid, affection. The testimony to the character of that lady possesses a weighty emphasts, as coming from geo high and so

weighty emphasis, as coming from igeo high and so authentic a source.

When Mill was twenty-five years of age, he met the lady who afterward became his wife, between whom and himself there sprang up a friendship which, when it deepened into the closer relationship of marriage, presented one of the most beautiful examples of perfect onion which biography has ever related. She was the wife of a Mr. Taylor, a man of high character and liberal opinions, but who does not seem to have possessed those mental and asthetic tastes which would make his union with his wife in every way complete. He was very fortunate to win the hand of such a woman; and her regard for her husband remained unbroken until his death, when she deeply and truly lamented his loss. But her marriage with Mr. Mill was altogether of a different order. Their tastes blended, their views of life were one, their ambition turned toward a common object. Indeed, if much that he says of his wife is not to be put do an to the romance of affection, it is to her that he owes the inspiration of his best works. She became to him the supreme object of regard. Mill had no creat faith in a God. He had unbounded confidence in a god-dees, and it is clear that the instinct of found for the man of the point of the constitution of the regard.

honored to bear his name.

She was of beautiful person and highly cultivated mind, able to pour forth the treasures of her nature in admirable words. Those who knew her in the common intercourse of society recognized her as a wit and a woman of peculiar distinction. She possessed a warm and kindly sout, that was stirred to its depths by feelings of liberty and humanity. She was remarkably clear, accurate, and swift in the powers of her intuitions, and added to all her mental characteristics the charm which arises from a poetic and glowing temperament. She seems to have been saved from the coarseness and strenuous tone of the typical strong-minded woman, although probably some of her opinions might shock staid people, who are innocent alike of philosophy and the doctrines of the new era. A true womanliness redeemed her from the corrupting influences of these so called advanced opinions. Her presence in her husband's life was like the song of the lark as he rises in the morning and floods the clear air from which the shadows of the night have only just withdrawn, with a melody pure as the dewdrop that is falling from his wing. There is something ethereni and spiritual in the tone which animates Mill's words as he speaks of his wife, while at the same time the union of the thoughtful and the practical which was found in her nature, served to direct her husband's speculations toward the immediate and the actual. The history of letters scarcely furnishes another example of so complete a blending of tastes, objects, and pursuits, and at the same time the open confession on the man's part of the vast obligation under which he rested to his wife.

few wise and thoughtful words, which present a whole adgments that have been freely uttered on the character of the illustrious departed.

It is probable that we are much too near to the time of this great writer fairly to estimate his character and work. The life of John Stuart Mill still remains to be written, although we can never receive a more complete and truthful account of the influences which combined to make him what he was, than that furnished by himself. And yet perhaps it would have been well had the autobiography never been written. It is one of the saddest books ever published. It reveals a childhood out of which all brightness and cheer were driven in an inexorable manufactory of mind. It seems to tell the story of a youth without passion, without rapture, without vectory. Its manhood has no love in it, and were it not for the few years of apparently unutterable happiinexorable manufactory of mind. It seems to tell the story of a youth without passion, without rapture, without victory. Its manhood has no love in it, and were it not for the few years of apparently unutterable happiness in married life, the story of John Staart Mill's career would be told from beginning to end alike without smiles or tears. That he possessed a mind of peculiar energy, thoroughly disciplined and richly stored, it would be folly to question. Mill's sensibilities were also delicate and quick. But these were checked, almost crushed out, in the terrible education through which he passed. That he possessed them, is sufficiently clear from the fact that those who came into personal contact with him feli in a moment the almost feminine tenderness of his nature, and were conscious of receiving from him a quick and sympathetic response. He was courageous in the highest degree. His soul burned with indignation at wrong done to the slave, the poor, the helpless. There was a kind of chivalry in the way in which he espoused the cause of women in their subjection to men. Some have thought that in this and other points his feelings swayed his judgment, and the author of the "System of Logic" became a striking example of the all-mastering force of an emotional mature. Spite of all this, the life gives us no sign of happiness. A tinge of melancholy runs through all. From the severity of his father to the sweet intellectual insprings of his wife a sadness seems ever to dwell upon his career. It was not that he was unfortunate. Few men have achieved greater success in life than John Stuart Mill. His was no struggle with poverty, obloquy, and represach. Blessed with competence, in excellent health, surrounded by admirers, Mill learned but few of the bitter lessous by which some men are schooled. It was not that he was unfortunate few many men have been as carnest, and the gladness which never feil around him has brightened all their path. His way went ever in the dim twillight of a pensive melancholy.

ligious character of Mr. Mill, which strike us as fanciful rather than profound, though they perhaps judiciously avoid the discussion of a question which belongs more properly to the sphere of charity than of argument Strange Nemesis of outraged Nature," says the reviewer, "men must worship. Perhaps as Mill would not, or could not worship God, it may be matter of devout satisfaction that he made the idol of his soul no worse object than the graceful and gifted woman by But that he failed to find in theory or in practice the ultimate and true laws of human life, it only needs the autobiography to place beyond a doubt. We need not wonder that Bentham's heir and James Mill's son, one of the profoundest thinkers, one of the most virtuous men, one of the most gifted philosophers of the present century, completely failed to find that perfect rest, that peace which passeth understanding."

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Legal Notices.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, useds in a cause, beckwood set, Harland, 1873, L. 114.

The creditors of GEORGE JOHNSON, late of Millight House, in the City of York, Earland, who died in or about the mouth of April, 1871, is on or before the 19th day of March, 1874, to send by post, repeal, to Mr., Octivius Bornalalle Wooder of Darlington, in the County of Durham, England, the solicitor of the defendant, he executor of the said decreased, their christian and surgames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulary of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the secutions (if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be percapturily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Recey creditor holding any security is to readuce the same before the Vice Chancellow, if Richard Malling, at his Chambers, situated No. 3 Stone Buildings. Litzosfe's fam. Middleser, England, on MONDAY, the 30th of March, 1874, at 12 o clock, at none, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. Dated this 19th day of January 1874.

C. T. Poeter, No. 14 Kinga-read, Graye's faw, London, Solicitor for the Pisantiff.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—City and County of New-York.—EDWARD SMITH, plainted, against EDWARD OLEANON and Mrs. GLEANON, has side, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, and CHARLES, J. MOR. Ris, siminustrator of the goots, chattelle, and credits of Joseph W. Engravon, decreased, decendand.—Summons for lebel—To the short-maned defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day field in the said City of New-York, and the serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 289 Green with Street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this sammons on vol. exclusive of the that of such as were to the plaintiff in this action, which has been this day field in the complaint to the said complaint thin th

Saics on Auction

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., 656 Broadway, THE PROPERTY of the NORTH MISSIS-SIPPI COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COM-PANY will be sold at AUCTION, on the premises, in CORINTH, Miss., on the 6th day of April next, on long time. Send for elredata. A. R. REYNOLDS.

Chances for Business Alen DRUG STORE.-For SALE-A first-class

TG STORE, well situated on a leading avenue up town doing as a growth of the state PUBLIC DEBT of the UNITED STATES distinguishing Pebt hearing Coin Interest, Currency Interest, and on which interest has coursed; also, Bonta issued to the Pacific Railwads, the THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1874. Price 20 cents.

Proposale OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,

SEALED PROPOSALS for LAYING CAST-IRON WATER FIFES will be received at this office fill THURS-DAY, Feb. 19, at 2 p. in. THOS. 8. GRAY, President.

Corporation Notices

PROPOSALS for PIG LEAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for ONE HONDRED AND FIFTY (150
TONS of PIG LEAD will be received by the Department of Passin
Works until use (1) o'clock p. n. of SATURIDAY, Feb. 21, 1874.
For full information see THE CITY RECORD.

STREET-CLEANING NOTICE. - Proposals

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT. N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 12, 1874.

10 O'CLOCK A. M .- SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-10; O'CLOCK AND 111 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FIRST BOARD-101 A. M. sales of State Bonds-Raviroad Ronds-Bank and Kail-road-Express Stocks, &c.

5,000 91½ Morris & Esecu 1st 1,000,.....106½ Clere & Pitts Con S.F

1,000 83 Boston, H & Eric 1st 6,000 3114

1,000 ... \$3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)
Del & Hud 1 4, '84
2,000 ... 101 \(\frac{3}{2}\)
Pacific Bailroad of Mo

erican Ex Bank

Hanover Bank 40 104 Canton Company

2003. 3003.

100.. 530. 82 2

NYCk Hud I

200 Eric Railway 600 100,

100 80 k P Telegraph 100 ... bc. 1824

10912

Tennessee 6s, Old 5,000 ... 8312 500 ... 56 400 ... 56 5,000 ... b. 6. 8338 Western Union 100,000 ... 8312 1,700 ... 7632 1400 ... 56 5,000 ... 6. 8332 1,700 ... 7632 1400 ... 65 5,000 .. The following were the bids for stocks close: | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 Gold was strong and the sales were well main tained at yesterday's advance, a solitary transaction being reported at 112, and the rest at 112, @112; The London market came strong and better for American bonds, Consols ruling steady, money being 3) per cent in and out of the Bank of England, which made no change in the minimum rate of discount as the Directors' meeting to-day. This institutions gained £205,000 bullion during the week. This exerted no influence upon the gold market, nor did the course of foreign exchange, which ruled quiet and Tol & Wabash 24

Pacific Rathroad or

8t Paul Fref 500, 133, 73%

ion Pacific 6900 bc. 35 s Pacific Railread 6900 bc. 35 s 100 bc. 200 b

400 59% 2 100 59% 100 530 59% 200 53 59% 500 53 59% 200 55 59% 300 55 59% 300 59% 300 59% 300 59%

3,500 59 At 25 ... 530 59 % 500 ... 63, 58 % 100 ... 63, 59

long stocks, is regarded as an unpromising business.

This feeling cannot continue long without wearing

out the patience of the less experienced holders and

inducing sales to stop the piling up of interest. The

veterans will doubtless most of them held on, hav-

ing learned to labor and to wait. A steady tone

12) O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

North-West

ness at the Gold Exchange Bank covered : Gold cleared, \$43,993,000; gold balances, \$1,225,203; currency balances, \$1,381,286. The following were the quotations for gold: Obio & Miss 500....be. 34³s 2 200 34 100.....b3 34 The day's transactions at the United States Sub-Treasury included:

firm at the advanced figures of yesterday. On gold

loans the rates were 3, 4, 31, 2, and 7 per cent paid

sistant Treasurer disbursed \$60,000 in coin interests

redeeming \$10,000 in called bonds. The day's busi-

for carrying, to flat on the borrowing side. The As-

and depressed. The leading shares dealt in

after North-West were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Delaware,

Lackawanna and Western. Of the investment

stocks, the latter was weak, and others quiet and steady. Boston, Hartford and Erie, which it has

been judicially determined has no longer any legal

existence, still flourishes at the Exchange, and sold to-day at 24@14@2. Some surprise is expressed that the Governing Committee still permit this stocks to remain upon the list. Among the light fancies,

C. C. and I. C. was strong, and advanced to 321;

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 181@181, and

56 was bid for American District Telegraph. The

general market closed firm. The opening, highest,

owest, and closing prices for active stocks were a

N. T. Central and Hudson

Erie.
Lake Shore.
Wabate.
North-Western
North-Western Preterred...
Roca Island
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.
Oho and Mr.

Ohro and Miss.

Boston, Hartford, and Brie.
Non-Jersey Central
Union Paesie.
C., C. and Ind. Central
Hannibal and St. Joseph.

We annex the closing official rates of foreign ex

change : Prime bankers' steriling bills on Lomion. Good bankers 40
Prime com, sterling do.
Para (bankers) 44.824

The course of money shows no material change from one day to another. The leading Government bond dealers have round amounts left with them at 3 per cent, the rates on acceptable and ordinary Stock Exchange collateral being 4 and 5. Prime discounts sell freely at 6) per cent, and gold indersed paper at 5. The legal tender circulation to-night amounts to \$381,354,627, an increase since yesterday of \$64,9127 Government bonds continue to improve in prices. The general market closed strong on the basis of

Athenic & Pac Pref. 200. 2014, 20

SALES FROM 2½ O'CLOCK P. M. TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3 O'CLOCK P M.

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SALES FROM 2‡ O'CLOCK F. M. TO CLOSE OF BUSI
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The Philadelphia stock market is strong. Penne sylvania 6s, 1074: Philadelphia and Eric Railways 22; Reading Raitroad, 571; Pennsylvania Railroad,

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

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